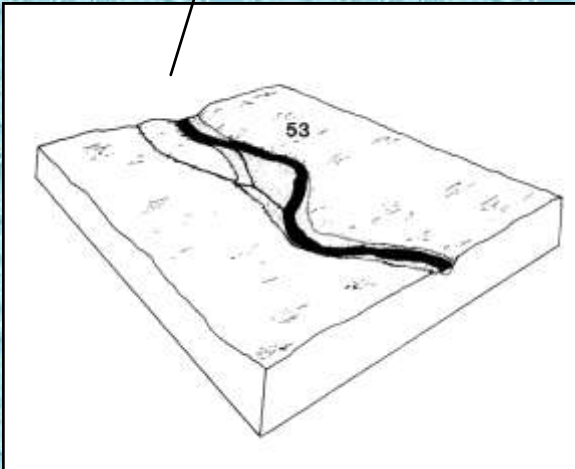
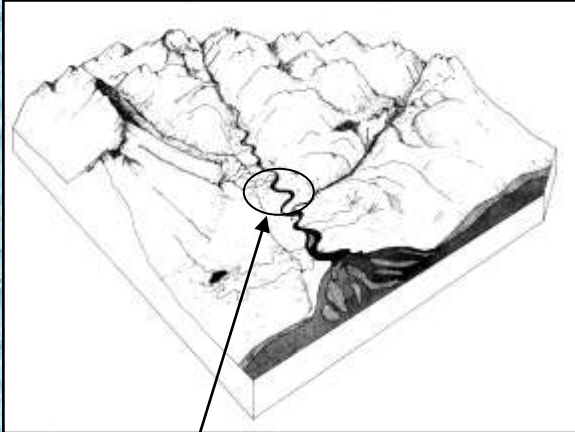


Flood Plain Process Group



- ♦ situated in valley bottoms and lowlands where alluvial deposition is prevalent **-53 land-form**
- ♦ high stream flows are not contained within the active channel banks and
- ♦ **flood plain development is evident (2 x channel width)**
- ♦ in larger river systems riparian area may extend beyond 30 meters (100ft) from the banks.
- ♦ channels are dominated by well defined pools, riffles and gravel bars, often in a predictable and regular sequence.
- ♦ channel banks are composed of easily eroded unconsolidated alluvial material
- ♦ large wood is a major component affecting pool development and stability and can create complex channel morphology (Bisson, et al 2006).
- ♦ corresponding Montgomery and Buffington channel types: **Pool-riffle and Forced Pool-Riffle**

| Channel Type | Label | Former Label |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Micro Flood Plain Channel | FPO | FP0 |
| Small Flood Plain Channel | FPS | FP3 |
| Medium Flood Plain Channel | FPM | FP4 |
| Large Flood Plain Channel | FPL | FP5 |
| Foreland Uplifted Beach/ Channel | FPB | FP1 |
| Foreland Uplifted Estuarine Channel | FPE | FP2 |

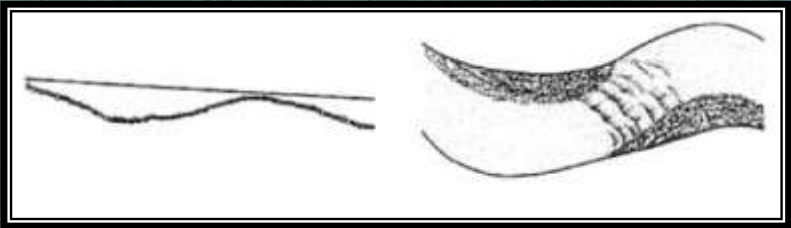


February 11, 2009

| Habitat Attribute | Percentiles | FP_PG | FPS | FPM | FPL |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|------|------|------|
| WD | 25 | 16.5 | 10.9 | 18.5 | 23.1 |
| | 50 | 19.3 | 14.9 | 20.2 | 27.2 |
| | 75 | 26.7 | 19.0 | 32.8 | 43.6 |
| TLWD/M | 25 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.15 |
| | 50 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.17 |
| | 75 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.46 |
| TKWD/M | 25 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| | 50 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.03 |
| | 75 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.08 |
| POOLS/KM | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 |
| | 50 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 20 |
| | 75 | 70 | 70 | 60 | 25 |
| POOL SPACE | 25 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| | 50 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| | 75 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 |
| RPD/CBW | 25 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| | 50 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| | 75 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| D50 | 25 | 17 | 22 | 15 | 17 |
| | 50 | 24 | 27 | 19 | 20 |
| | 75 | 39 | 39 | 34 | 53 |
| PLNGTH/M | 25 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.18 |
| | 50 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.54 | 0.42 |
| | 75 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.44 |
| REL_SUBMRG | 25 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 26.5 | 11.4 |
| | 50 | 24.2 | 14.0 | 36.9 | 25.8 |
| | 75 | 37.5 | 23.1 | 49.4 | 52.2 |
| POOL_SIZE | 25 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.58 |
| | 50 | 0.84 | 1.14 | 0.84 | 0.65 |
| | 75 | 1.23 | 1.58 | 0.94 | 0.95 |



Stream Gradient: less than 2%
Hydrologic Function: sediment deposition
Stream Class: I or II



Pool-Riffle longitudinal profile and planform schematics (Montgomery and Buffington, 1997). Large wood may create a forced pool-riffle channel type.